

## 2013-2014 学年福建省三明市尤溪一中高三上学期入学考试英语

本试卷分第一卷（选择题）和第二卷（非选择题）两部分，满分 150 分。考试时间 120 分钟。

第一卷（选择题共 115 分）

第一部分：听力（共两节，满分 30 分）

第一节（共 5 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 7.5 分）

听下面 5 段对话。每段对话后有一个小题，从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项选出最佳选项，并标注在试题的相应位置。听完每段对话后，你都有 10 秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话仅读一遍。

1. Why was Ben in the bookstore?  
A. He wanted to buy books.  
B. He sold books there.  
C. He liked to read books.
2. What does the man advise the woman to do?  
A. Wait for the result.  
B. Announce the result.  
C. Ask the teacher for the result.
3. Where did the woman put his socks?  
A. In the dustbin.  
B. On the table.  
C. In the drawer.
4. When will the concert begin?  
A. At 3:20.  
B. At 3:30  
C. At 3:40
5. What are the two speakers talking about?  
A. Advertisements in the newspaper.  
B. The working environment.  
C. Renting a new flat.

第二节（共 15 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 22.5 分）

听下面 5 段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几个小题，从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项选出最佳选项，并标注在试题的相应位置。听每段对话或独白前，你将有时间来阅读各个小题，每小题 5 秒钟；听完后，各小题给出 5 秒钟作答时间。每段对话读两遍。

听第 6 段材料，回答第 6、7 题。

6. What's the relationship between the two speakers?  
A. Husband and wife.  
B. Colleagues.  
C. Boss and secretary.
7. Why did the man go to New York?  
A. To have a trip.  
B. To do some shopping.  
C. To go on business.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8 至 10 题。

8. What kind of room does the man prefer?
- A. An outside one without a bath on the 9<sup>th</sup> floor.
  - B. An inside one with a bath on the 19<sup>th</sup> floor.
  - C. A single one with a bath on the 28<sup>th</sup> floor.
9. How long will the man stay?
- A. A night.
  - B. Two days.
  - C. A week.
10. How much will the man have to pay if he leaves at 14:00 tomorrow?
- A. \$110.
  - B. \$130.
  - C. \$150.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 11 至 13 题。

11. Which of the following are not allowed in the woman's country?
- A. Cars.
  - B. Cleaners.
  - C. Washing machines.
12. What is the biggest problem in the man's country?
- A. Water shortage.
  - B. Air pollution.
  - C. Weather changing.
13. What's necessary to solve the environment problem now?
- A. An international response.
  - B. A strict limitation on cars.
  - C. Environment pollution laws.

听第 9 段材料，回答 14 至 16 题。

14. What's the benefit of starting business according to the man?
- A. Becoming more confident and sociable.
  - B. Making more friends in various fields.
  - C. Getting valuable social experience.
15. How does the man feel about starting his own business?
- A. Competitive.
  - B. Helpful.
  - C. Difficult.
16. What do we know about the woman?
- A. She hasn't decided what to do.
  - B. She will start her own business.
  - C.

She prefers living a peaceful life.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. Where is the speech probably given?  
A. On the Internet  
B. On the radio.  
C. In the community.
18. What is the “forum” used for?  
A. Providing a better place to live.  
B. Helping achieve one’s dream.  
C. Setting up an “online community”.
19. Why does the speaker give the speech?  
A. To show interest in different aspects.  
B. To emphasize the importance of the net.  
C. To encourage people to join in the activity.
20. What can people do through “online community”?  
A. Discuss the community matters.  
B. Share the information freely.  
C. Talk about their own dreams.

第二部分：英语知识运用（共两节，满分 45 分）

第一节：单项填空（共 15 小题，每小题 1 分，满分 15 分）

21. ----You’ve left the light on.  
----Oh, so I have. \_\_\_\_\_ to turn it off.  
A. I’ll go  
B. I’ve gone  
C. I go  
D. I’m going

解析：句意：--你让等一直亮着。--是的，确实是，我马上把它关掉。Will 可以表示在别人提醒后临时的决定去做某事；be going to do 表示早就计划好要做的事情。现在完成时表示已经做完的事情对现在造成的影响，不符合语境；一般现在时表示经常性的行为，也不符合句意，故选 A。

答案：A

22. Mum, I was wondering if you could lend me a few dollars until I \_\_\_\_\_ on Friday.  
A. get paid  
B. got paid  
C. have paid  
D. had been paid

解析：句意：妈妈，我刚才在想在我周五发钱之前你是否能借我几美元钱。was wondering 表示刚刚心想，和后面从句不相关，则周五拿薪水的事情还没发生，从句 could 是情态动词，until 从句用一般现在时表示将来时。这里 I 与 pay 之间是被动关系，故选 be 或 get+done 表被动，故选 A。

答案：A

23. \_\_\_\_\_ reached the classroom when the teacher came.  
A. We hardly had

B. Hardly had we

C. Hardly we had

D. Had we hardly

解析：句意：当老师进来的时候我们刚刚到教室。hardly 几乎不，刚刚；hardly 是否定副词放在句首时，主句应该用部分倒装。主句+主语+had done when+主语+did, had done 部分倒装，应该把 had 提前放在主语之前。故选 B。

答案：B

24. Unsatisfied\_\_\_\_\_with the payment, he took the job just to get some work experience.

A. though was he

B. though he was

C. he was though

D. was he though

解析：句意：尽管他对于报酬不满意，为了得到一些工作经验他还是接下了这份工作。这里是 though 引导的倒装句，结构是形容词/名词/动词原形/副词+though+主语+其他（be/情态动词/助动词）+...，这里是形容词+ though+主语+be...，这里是把表语提前了放在了句首，故选 B。

答案：B

25. \_\_\_\_\_was most important to her, she told me, was her family.

A. It

B. This

C. What

D. As

解析：句意：她告诉我的对她来说最重要的是她的家庭。这里 she told me 是插入语，what 引导的是主语从句，它在从句中作主语，it 和 this 不能引导从句，故排除；as 在从句中不能做主语，故选 C。

答案：C

26. \_\_\_\_\_, so he didn't come to school last week.

A. Though he was ill

B. Being ill

C. Having been ill

D. He was ill

解析：句意：他生病了，所以他上周没能来上学。因为这里有并列连词 so，所以逗号前的句子不需要连词，故排除 A，既然是前后是并列句所以逗号前也必须是句子，选项 BC 是非谓语动词，故排除它们，故选 D。

答案：D

27. No matter how\_\_\_\_\_, it is not necessarily lifeless.

A. a desert may be dry

B. dry a desert may be

C. may a desert be dry

D. dry may a desert be

解析：句意：无论沙漠是多么的干燥，但是它不一定没有生命的存在。这里是 no matter how +形容词+主语+动词，主句。这里 a desert 是主语，dry 干燥的，是形容词。故选 B。

答案：B

28. ----What game is popular with them?

----The \_\_\_\_\_ most is tennis.

- A. game they like it
- B. B. best game they like
- C. best game they like it
- D. game they like

解析：句意：--什么比赛在你们中间受欢迎？--他们最喜欢的是网球比赛。这里是 game 是先行词，they like most 是定语从句，关系词 that 或 which 在定语从句中作宾语，省略了，

答案：D

29. ----What do you think made Mary so upset?

---- \_\_\_\_\_ her new bicycle.

- A. As she lost
- B. Lost
- C. Losing
- D. Because of losing

解析：句意：--你认为什么使玛丽那么不安？--丢了她的新自行车。这里第一句中的 do you think 是插入语，what 在句中作主语；第二句是省略句，完整的是 Losing her new bicycle made her new bicycle.所以选项必须能够做主语，A 是状语从句，B 是过去分词，不能做主语；D 是原因状语，故选 C。

答案：C

30. Was it in 1997 \_\_\_\_\_ he was still at middle school \_\_\_\_\_ this boy became an expert at computer?

- A. that; where
- B. when; where
- C. in which; in which
- D. when; that

解析：句意：那是在 1997 年他在中学的时候，这个男孩成了电脑专家。这里是强调句型，其结构是 It was+被强调部分+ that+其他，判断强调句型的方法是把 It was that 去掉整个句子不缺成分，是成立的。这里被强调部分是 in 1997；第一空是 when 引导的定语从句，when he was still at middle school，它在从句中作状语，修饰前面时间；第二空是强调句型中的 that，

故选 D。

答案：D

31. He felt \_\_\_\_\_ duty to work for human rights and progress.

- A. it his
- B. his
- C. that is a
- D. it is his

解析：句意：他感觉为人权和进步而斗争是他的职责所在。这里是 feel it + 宾补 + to do, it 在这里是形式宾语，to work for human rights and progress 是真正的宾语，duty 是宾补，that 没有这种用法，故选 A。

答案：A

32. “Have you ever been to Beijing?” “No, but I wish I \_\_\_\_\_.”

- A. have
- B. will
- C. do
- D. had

解析：句意：“你曾经去过北京吗？”“没有，但是我多么想去啊。”这里 wish 后是宾语从句，它后面的从句应该用虚拟语气，对过去的虚拟应该用 had done，用对现在的虚拟还是对过去的虚拟要根据语言环境来确定，不是根据 wish 来确定，这里就是指过去多么希望去过北京，故用对过去的虚拟，故选 D。

答案：D

33. Why \_\_\_\_\_ you always leave your dirty clothes in the bedroom?

- A. need
- B. must
- C. can
- D. shall

解析：句意：为什么你偏偏要把脏衣服放在卧室里？need 需要；must 偏偏；can 能够；shall 允诺。这里根据句意故选 B。

答案：B

34. ----What do you think of the opinion?

----None has given me \_\_\_\_\_ piece of advice.

- A. a better
- B. the better
- C. a best
- D. the best

解析：句意：--你认为这个主意怎么样？--再没有比这个建议更好的了。这里因为有 none 表示否定的意思，比较级用在否定句中或与否定意思的词用在一起表示最高级的意思，这里表示最好，但是比较级前用不定冠词，不能用定冠词，故选 A。

答案：A

35. ----Have you telephoned your father?

----Yes. He \_\_\_\_\_ back next year.

- A. is expected
- B. expects
- C. will expect
- D. will be expected

解析：句意：--你给你的父亲打电话了吗？--是的，他有望明年回来。这里 sb be expected to do 现在现在盼望明年回来，所以用一般现在时的被动语态，这里 he 应指的是父亲。根据句意

故选 A。

答案：A

第二节 完型填空（共 20 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 30 分）

阅读下面短文，从短文后各题所给的四个选项（A、B、C 和 D）中，选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上涂黑。

The young engineer sat down on a rock and rested his head in his hands. He would never get home; it was 36. For weeks he had been 37 in the Northwest Canadian forest. Now there was a terrible 38 behind his eyes, and 39 of all, he had gone blind.

Suddenly a man 40 out of the woods, an Indian who had been hunting in the area. Seeing the engineer's 41, he caught a fish in a nearby 42 and fed the sick man the 43 of the fish and some flesh from its head. 44 within a few hours the engineer's pain was 45. A day later he could 46 again, and the next day he had 47 recovered.

When he returned home, the engineer told the 48 to Dr Price. 49 years later did it become a(n) 50 fact that this was just an everyday lifeguard doing its work. For what the engineer did, by eating fish eyes, was to 51 vitamin (维生素).

Vitamin A's biggest job is to keep the eyes 52. Without Vitamin A, people and animals get night blindness and other eye problems. Without Vitamin A, people can even be totally blind. Vitamin A helps to keep the skin in good 53. A also helps 54 bones and teeth and has something to do with proper 55 of blood cells.

36.

- A. hopeless
- B. useless
- C. careless
- D. timeless

37.

- A. lost
- B. losing
- C. hunting
- D. working

38.

- A. disaster
- B. illness
- C. pain
- D. heat

39.

- A. good
- B. bad
- C. best
- D. worst

40.

- A. reached
- B. appeared
- C. hid

D. watched

41.

A. starvation

B. trouble

C. reality

D. situation

42.

A. pond

B. stream

C. place

D. sea

43.

A. tail

B. skin

C. eyes

D. bone

44.

A. Possibly

B. Immediately

C. Fortunately

D. Surprisingly

45.

A. gone

B. shown

C. settled

D. disappeared

46.

A. speak

B. see

C. walk

D. work

47.

A. completely

B. naturally

C. partly

D. physically

48.

A. news

B. result

C. secret

D. story

49.

A. Unless

B. After

C. Not until

D. When

50.

A. recognized

B. accepted

C. solved

D. explained

51.

A. keep

B. bring

C. take

D. try

52.

A. working

B. rolling

C. moving

D. going

53.

A. place

B. order

C. shape

D. sense

54.

A. from

B. by

C. about

D. with

55.

A. type

B. growth

C. choice

D. size

解析:

36. 考查形容词及语境的理解。A. hopeless 无望的； B. useless 无用的； C. careless 粗心地； D. timeless 永恒的。根据下文 he had gone blind 可知他的感觉无望 (hopeless) 了，故选 A。

37. 考查动词及语境的理解。A. lost 失去，be lost 迷路； B. losing 失去； C. hunting 狩猎； D. working 工作。根据下文因为他看不见，所以他在加拿大的西北补森林迷路了 (lost) 好几周了，故选 A。

38. 考查名词及语境的理解。A. disaster 灾难； B. illness 疾病； C. pain 疼，痛苦； D. heat 加热。根据下文 within a few hours the engineer's pain was 45 可知现在他的眼很疼 (pain)，故选 C。

39. 考查形容词及语境的理解。A. good 好的； B. bad 坏的； C. best 最好的； D. worst 最坏的。根据 he had gone blind，Worst of all 最糟糕的是；最糟糕的是 (worst) 他完全看不见了，故选 D。

40. 考查动词及语境的理解。A. reached 到达； B. appeared 出现； C. hid 躲藏； D. watched 观看。根据下文可知突然有一个人从森林里走了出来（appeared），故选 B。
41. 考查名词及语境的理解。A. starvation 饿死； B. trouble 麻烦； C. reality 现实； D. situation 形势。根据上文 he had gone blind，他看见工程师的麻烦（trouble），故选 B。
42. 考查名词及语境的理解。A. pond 池塘； B. stream 小溪； C. place 地方； D. sea 大海。根据常识森林附近应该是小溪。他抓了一条鱼从附近的小溪里，故选 B。
43. 考查名词及语境的理解。A. tail 尾巴； B. skin 皮肤； C. eyes 眼睛； D. bone 骨头。根据下文 by eating fish eyes，他喂了工程师鱼的眼睛及鱼头周围的鱼肉，故选 C。
44. 考查副词及语境的理解。A. Possibly 可能地； B. Immediately 立刻； C. Fortunately 幸运地； D. Surprisingly 惊人地。根据上文可知这位工程师的眼睛已经瞎了，并且很疼。吃了鱼肉和鱼眼睛竟然不疼了真是令人吃惊的。令人吃惊（Surprisingly）的是几周过后他的眼睛不疼了，故选 D。
45. 考查动词及语境的理解。A. gone 消失，离去； B. shown 表明； C. settled 解决； D. disappeared 消失。根据上文工程师的眼睛当时很疼的。令人吃惊（Surprisingly）的是几周过后他的眼睛疼痛消失了（gone），故选 A。
46. 考查动词及语境的理解。A. speak 讲话； B. see 看见； C. walk 步行； D. work。根据上文 he had gone blind，一天之后就能看见了，故选 B。
47. 考查副词及语境的理解。A. completely 完全地； B. naturally 自然地； C. partly 部分地； D. physically 身体上地。又过了一天就完全康复了，故选 A。
48. 考查名词及语境的理解。A. news 消息； B. result 结果； C. secret 秘密； D. story 故事。根据 When he returned home，当他回家之后他把这个故事告诉了 Dr Price，故选 D。
49. 考查连词及语境的理解。A. Unless 除非； B. After 在.....之后； C. Not until 直到.....才； D. When 当.....时候。这里用的是 not until 放在句首句子用倒装。不多年以后，这已经成为一种可接受的事实，就是好像是日常必需品一样，工程师们所作的一切就是通过吃鱼眼睛来汲取维生素。故选 C。
50. 考查动词及语境的理解。A. recognized 认出； B. accepted 接受； C. solved 解决； D. explained 解释。不多年以后，这已经成为一种可接受（accepted）的事实，就是好像是日常必需品一样，工程师们所作的一切就是通过吃鱼眼睛来汲取维生素。故选 B。
51. 考查动词及语境的理解。A. keep 保持； B. bring 带来； C. take 吸取，带走； D. try 试图。工程师们所作的一切就是通过吃鱼眼睛来汲取（take）维生素。故选 C。
52. 考查动词及语境的理解。A. working 工作； B. rolling 旋转； C. moving 移动； D. going 走，进行。这里是 keep sth doing；维生素最大的功效就是保持眼睛能够正常工作，故选 A。
53. 考查名词及语境的理解。A. place 地方； B. order 命令； C. shape 形状； D. sense 感觉。因为这里谈到的皮肤，特别指出的是维生素的功效。维生素能够使皮肤保持滑润，故选 C。
54. 考查介词及语境的理解。这里是短语 help sth with sth 对.....有帮助。with 维生素 A 也能有助于我们人的骨骼和牙齿的生长，故选 D。
55. 考查名词及语境的理解。A. type 种类； B. growth 增长； C. choice 选择； D. size 大小。根据常识可知维生素与适量的造血的生长有关，故选 B。

答案：36. A      37. A      38. C      39. D      40. B  
 41. B      42. B      43. C      44. D      45. A  
 46. B      47. A      48. D      49. C      50. B  
 51. C      52. A      53. C      54. D      55. B

第三部分：阅读理解（共 20 小题，每题 2 分，满分 40 分）

阅读下列短文，从每题所给的四个选项（A、B、C 和 D）中，选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

A

In the past, the affairs happening inside one country had little influence on other countries, even the neighboring ones. Therefore, incidents of food safety only affected and spread within one country, one city, one island or one village. However, with globalization, goods and products can almost flow freely between countries, regions, and continents. So the food safety problem is therefore no longer a national or regional issue, but rather a global one.

In 1997, Avian Influenza caused widespread panic in Hong Kong. It is said that the Avian Influenza originated from Shenzhen. Some Hong Kong people blamed the chicken farm staff on the mainland for the outbreak. The staff was accused of not thoroughly checking the health condition of the chicks under their care. It resulted in Hong Kong people's anger towards chicken farm staff in Shenzhen, whose supposed negligence(疏忽) contributed to the later spread of Avian Influenza in Hong Kong.

Worse still, in Germany, people have been warned not to eat cucumbers until tests can identify the source of a deadly E. coli outbreak. The scare has spread across Europe, with 16 people so far having been killed. In many people's minds, European countries have the strictest standards and checking procedures on their food safety. But the E. coli cucumber incident brought home the reality that it was not an effective defense against such an outbreak.

These diverse food safety issues from various parts of the world are enough evidence that food safety problem is not endemic in China. In fact, food safety is not even directly related to the development level of a place, thanks, no doubt, to the connectivity of our age. If we do not maintain our vigilance(警惕), people's confidence in food safety can be destroyed instantly—even in a developed country.

56. Which of the following is true according to the passage?

- A. Nowadays, food safety incidents spread inside one country.
- B. In 1997, Avian Influenza caused great fear in Hong Kong.
- C. 16 Germans died of deadly E. coli after eating cucumbers.
- D. Food safety is only related to the developing countries.

57. The underlined word "endemic" in the last paragraph most probably means "\_\_\_\_\_".

- A. serious
- B. common
- C. urgent
- D. unique

58. We can infer from the passage that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. food safety problems spread from one country to another
- B. the staff of a Shenzhen chicken farm caught Avian Influenza
- C. the strictest standards protected European people from getting E. coli
- D. China is a country where food safety problem is related to people's age

59. Which of the following would be the best title for the passage?

- A. Food Safety Problem Is a Global Issue
- B. Cucumbers Are Popular in European Countries
- C. Avian Influenza Originated from Shenzhen

#### D. Food Safety Issues Are Various from Country to Country

解析:

56. 细节理解题。根据 In 1997, Avian Influenza caused widespread panic in Hong Kong. 97 年禽流感在香港引起了很大的恐慌, 故选 B。

57. 词义猜测题。根据 These diverse food safety issues from various parts of the world 可以猜测出地方性的, 独特的, 故选 D。

58. 推理判断题。根据 So the food safety problem is therefore no longer a national or regional issue, but rather a global one. 食物安全问题已经不是一个国家的问题而是全球性的问题, 故选 A。

59. 标题归纳题。纵观全文可知主要叙述了食品安全已经是全球的问题了, 故选 A。

考点: 考查健康保健类短文阅读。

答案: 56. B    57. D    58. A    59. A

#### B

He held the blazing(点燃) matches to a piece of wood. After a while, he became aware that he could smell his hands burning. Then he began to feel the pain. He opened his hands, and the blazing matches fell on to the snow. The flame went out in a puff of gray smoke.

The man looked up. The dog was still watching him. The man got an idea. He would kill the dog and bury his hands inside its warm body. When the feeling came back to his fingers, he could build another fire. He called to the dog. The dog heard danger in the man's voice. It backed away.

The man called again. This time the dog came closer. The man reached for his knife. But he had forgotten that he could not bend his fingers. He could not kill the dog, because he could not hold his knife.

The fear of death came over the man. He jumped up and began to run. The running began to make him feel better. Maybe running would make his feet warm. If he ran far enough, he would reach his friends at Henderson Creek. They would take care of him.

It felt strange to run and not feel his feet when they hit the ground. He fell several times. He decided to rest a while. As he lay in the snow, he noticed that he was not shaking. He could not feel his nose or fingers or feet. Yet, he was feeling quite warm and comfortable. He realized he was going to die. Well, he decided, he might as well take it like a man. There were worse ways to die. The man closed his eyes and floated into the most comfortable sleep he had ever known.

The dog sat facing him, waiting. Finally, the dog moved closer to the man and caught the smell of death. The animal threw back its head. It let out a long, soft cry to the cold stars in the black sky.

And then it turned and ran toward Henderson Creek... where it knew there was food and a fire.

60. Put the following statements in the correct order.

- ① The thought to kill the dog occurred to the man.
- ② The man failed to build a fire.
- ③ The dog headed for Henderson Creek.
- ④ The man's life came to an end.
- ⑤ The man tried to warm by running on his frozen feet.

A. ②①⑤④③

B. ①②⑤③④

C. ①②③④⑤

D. ②①⑤③④

61. Why did the dog back away from the man?

- A. It never trusted human.
- B. It smelt food somewhere.
- C. It sensed murderous atmosphere.
- D. It caught sight of the knife..

62. What does the underlined word “it” mean in the 5th paragraph?

- A. The dog.
- B. The weather.
- C. The death.
- D. The cry.

63. It can be concluded from the passage that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Man can conquer nature.
- B. the man tried hard to survive
- C. the dog obeyed human beings .
- D. the man met death without dignity.

解析:

60. 细节理解题。根据 The flame went out in a puff of gray smoke. The man got an idea. He would kill the dog and bury his hands inside its warm body. 那个人生活失败后，他突然萌生杀狗的想法，故排除 BC；然后看④③的前后顺序，Finally, the dog moved closer to the man and caught the smell of death. And then it tuned and ran toward Henderson Creek 在那个人死后，狗才离开他向 Henderson Creek 跑去，故排除 D，应选 A。

61. 细节理解题。根据 The dog heard danger in the man's voice. 因为狗从那个人的声音里听出了危险，所以就跑开了，故选 C。

62. 词义猜测题。根据 He realized he was going to die 可知他想自己快要死了，死也要像个男人，故选 C。

63. 推理判断题。根据 The fear of death came over the man. He jumped up and began to run. 这个人也在努力使自己活下来，故选 B。

答案：60. A    61. C    62. C    63. B

## C

It's common for parents to feel emotional when the moment comes for their child to leave home and go to university. Even parents who don't speak about the event are likely to feel a sense of sadness because it's the end of an era where you and your family were at the centre of your child's world. As a parent you'll probably continue to support your child in different ways, but the main job of raising your child is over. It's a huge change for everyone involved.

There are a few things that you can do to make the transition easier. Plan carefully for your child's departure and think about how you can help. Many parents take their child to university for the first time. If you decide to do that, be ready to feel a real wrench when the time comes to say goodbye. Your child will probably be as nervous as you are about the moment when you finally say goodbye – but that might not show!

Be positive and cheerful about the choice your child has made to continue studying, and plan to leave once you've unpacked the car and looked around your child's new living accommodations. If you can, save your tears for the car – you'll make things easier on your child and yourself.

The more you've invested in being a parent, the more you'll feel a sense of loss, so the sadness you feel now is a sign that you've been a good mom or dad. Remind yourself that parenting is all about raising an independent and confident child who functions well without you. If your child quickly settles and starts enjoying himself, you should congratulate yourself.

It's also only fair to allow yourself some time to grieve(悲痛). Don't expect to pick yourself up and move on straight away. But you may decide to find a hobby or sport to fill your extra time. Perhaps you've always wanted to learn a new language, go to yoga classes or take up swimming. You may decide to spend more time with family and close friends, who are likely to be feeling the absence of your child as well.

Agree on the best approach to staying in touch before your child leaves, and stick to your agreement. Try not to panic if your child doesn't respond immediately – remember, they're starting a new and busy life.

64. Why do parents feel sad when their child leaves home for college?

- A. Because the absence of their child makes them feel lonely.
- B. Because their children will start a new life in college.
- C. Because it means the end of love between parents and their child.
- D. Because they are no longer the main focus of their children's life.

65. The underlined word “wrench” in Paragraph 2 means a feeling of \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. sorrow
- B. regret
- C. anger
- D. love

66. What does good parenting consist of?

- A. Supporting your child in different ways all the time.
- B. Congratulating yourself when your child goes to college.
- C. Preparing your child to stand on their own feet in the future.
- D. Investing as much as possible in the growth of your child.

67. What's NOT advised as the way to recover from your child's departure?

- A. Developing a new hobby or sport.
- B. Learning a new language.
- C. Spending more time with close friends.
- D. Staying in touch with your child.

68. What would be an appropriate title for the whole passage?

- A. Staying in Touch with Your Child
- B. Preparing to Say Goodbye to Your Child
- C. Dealing with Your Child Leaving Home for University
- D. Life after Your Child Has Left Home for University

解析:

64. 细节理解题。根据 because it's the end of an era where you and your family were at the centre of your child's world. 因为父母不能再关注孩子的生活了，故选 D。

65. 词义猜测题。根据 when the time comes to say goodbye 可知父母和孩子分开肯定心里是伤心的，故选 A。

66. 细节理解题。根据 Remind yourself that parenting is all about raising an independent and confident child who functions well without you.好的教育当然包括对孩子的独立性的培养，故

选 C。

67. 细节理解题。根据 But you may decide to find a hobby or sport to fill your extra time. Perhaps you've always wanted to learn a new language, go to yoga classes or take up swimming. Agree on the best approach to staying in touch before your child leaves, 在孩子离开之前你们保持联系, 但是为了让孩子更好适应自己独立的生活, 不要和孩子经常联系, 故选 D。

68. 标题归纳题。根据 It's common for parents to feel emotional when the moment comes for their child to leave home and go to university. 纵观全文可知本文叙述了如何处理孩子离开父母去上大学给带来的痛苦, 故选 C。

答案: 64. D 65. A 66. C 67. D 68. C

D

 <p>★★★★★</p>	<p>Apple iPad Mini Wi-Fi 16 GB - Black &amp; Slate \$329 online 71 reviews</p> <p>October 2012 - Apple - Handheld - 16 GB - iOS - Wi-Fi Only - 7.9 inch - With Camera - 10.9 ounces (1 pound = 16 ounces)</p> <p>With a touch screen and the ability to take an awesome 360-degree picture from the top of a mountain, its 7.9-inch display more than measures up to the complete iPad experience. View web pages. See where you are and what's around you using online maps. Flick (浏览) through your photos and watch videos in vivid detail. And wave hello to the family on a video call. With the same LED backlight technology and the same fast, fluid performance that the iPad is known for, the iPad Mini doesn't disappoint customers. And with automatic shake-resistant video, your videos are instantly ready to share.</p>
 <p>★★★★★</p>	<p>Apple iPad 2 Wi-Fi 16 GB - Black \$350 online 2,564 reviews</p> <p>March 2011 - Apple - Handheld - 16 GB - iOS - Wi-Fi Only - 9.7 inch - With Camera - 10 hour battery - 1.32 pounds</p> <p>This device has two cameras, a dual-core (双核) A5 chip, and the same battery life - all in a thinner, lighter Multi-Touch design. It makes surfing the Web, checking email, watching movies, and reading books feel natural. LED backlighting makes everything you see remarkably vivid and bright. With every turn of the device (even upside down), the display adjusts to fit. It has a wide, 178° viewing angle.</p>
 <p>★★★★★</p>	<p>Apple iPad 1 Wi-Fi 32 GB \$600 online 454 reviews</p> <p>May 2010 - Apple - Handheld - 32 GB - iOS - Wi-Fi Only - 9.7 inch - 1.5 pounds</p> <p>Apple iPad 1 Wi-Fi is a magical and revolutionary product and the best way to experience the web, email, photos, and video. Taking advantage of the large multi-touch screen and advanced capabilities of the iPad, you can do things that you can't do on any other device. The high-resolution (分辨率), 9.7-inch LED-backlit display on the iPad is remarkably vivid. Thin and light and with a wide viewing angle, it automatically locates available Wi-Fi networks.</p>

69. According to the advertisement, which of the following statements is TRUE?

A. The Apple iPad 2 has a single core and 360-degree viewing angle.

B. The Apple iPad Mini can store as much information as the Apple iPad 2 can.

- C. The Apple iPad Mini's performance is disappointing compared to that of others.  
D. The Apple iPad 1 is the oldest, the most expensive and the smallest of all three.  
70. According to the advertisement, which one probably attracts most attention?

- A. Apple iPad 2  
B. Apple iPad Mini  
C. Apple iPad 1  
D. Dual-Core A5

71. We know from the advertisement that \_\_\_\_\_

- A. we can't voice chat with friends using the Apple iPad Mini.  
B. we need to locate available Apple iPad 1 Wi-Fi networks ourselves.  
C. with the Apple iPad Mini, your videos always remain relatively smooth.  
D. the Apple iPad 2 display only adjusts when the device is turned upside down.

解析:

69. 细节理解题。根据 October 2012 - Apple - Handheld - 16 GB 及 March 2011 - Apple - Handheld - 16 GB 可知它们的储存容量应该一样大都是 16 GB，故选 B。

70. 细节理解题。根据 2,564 reviews 在线的浏览量可以看出 Apple iPad 2 最受人们的欢迎，故选 A。

71. 细节理解题。根据 With the same LED backlight technology and the same fast, fluid performance that the iPad is known for, the iPad Mini doesn't disappoint customers. 可知 Apple iPad Mini 视频效果比较好，流畅，故选 C。

答案: 69. B 70. A 71. C

## E

Restoring the quake hit ecosystems is a question of balancing the interests of the local people and the environment. Rural methane (沼气) projects can reduce the number of locals taking firewood from the mountainsides. The use of straw as food for animals will ensure that vegetation(草木) can grow. In Sihai township and Dazhuangke village, in Beijing, they now have a forestry coverage of 85% or more, compared to the 30% they had 15 years ago. Back then, land was used very inefficiently: one person would use 20 mu of forest just for firewood. With those pressures on the ecosystem, no amount of spending on reforestation will succeed. Then the government relocated the population and paid those who remained to tend the forest and provide coal. This reduced the pressures on the ecosystem and it was able to recover naturally.

When an ecosystem has not been pushed past certain limits, it is able to recover on its own. Human involvement should only play a minor role, including after an earthquake. This is particularly the case for sandy grasslands, grasslands deserts, the mountains of the south and the northern sides of mountains in the north. In these areas soil remains and the water, light, heat and nutrients needed are available. Less human involvement is even more appropriate in areas with a small population, where it can avoid money being wasted on ineffective efforts, such as creating forests in dry areas.

The creation of nature reserves should be a model to allow damaged ecosystems to recover. Funding can start at the national level; centrally funded nature reserves can enforce environmental protection laws and help to promote the local economy. This will solve the problems of reserves being run to make money. When national reserves are funded, local governments will be able to adopt the same model and provide the funds for nature reserves from their own budgets. The first

project should be established in nature reserves hit by the quake; these can then become models for other areas.

72. To restore the quake hit ecosystem, government should \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. forbid locals from taking firewood from the mountainsides
- B. encourage local people to feed their animals just with straw
- C. spend large amounts of money relocating the population
- D. protect the environment without harming locals' interests

73. The forestry coverage in rural Beijing has increased greatly because \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. pressures on land were reduced
- B. a large amount of coal is provided
- C. no people live in that area
- D. locals take good care of the forest

74. According to the passage \_\_\_\_\_ play(s) a major role in ecosystem recovery.

- A. local people
- B. nature itself
- C. human involvement
- D. government's effort

75. According to the last paragraph, which of the following is NOT true?

- A. Nature reserves could be helpful to recover the damaged ecosystems.
- B. Centrally funded nature reserves are beneficial to local economy.
- C. Some nature reserves are created for the purpose of making money.
- D. The first projects on nature reserves should be set up in quake hit areas.

解析:

72. 细节理解题。根据 Restoring the quake hit ecosystems is a question of balancing the interests of the local people and the environment. 既要保护环境又要顾及人们的兴趣, 故选 D。

73. 推理判断题。根据 they now have a forestry coverage of 85% or more, compared to the 30% they had 15 years ago. Back then, land was used very inefficiently: 由于土地的面积减少, 使绿地的覆盖率相对的增加, 故选 A。

74. 细节理解题。根据 When an ecosystem has not been pushed past certain limits, it is able to recover on its own. 自然在生态环境的恢复上起着重要的作用, 故选 B。

75. 细节理解题。根据 The first project should be established in nature reserves hit by the quake; 在地震受灾地区应该建立自然保护区, 故选 D。

答案: 72. D 73. A 74. B 75. D

## 第二卷 写作 (共 2 节, 满分 35 分)

### 第一节 短文填词 (共 10 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 10 分)

阅读下面短文, 根据以下提示: 1) 汉语提示, 2) 首字母提示, 3) 语境提示, 在每个空格内填入一个适当的英语单词, 并将该词完整地写在右边相对应的横线上。所填单词要求意义准确, 拼写正确。

It was a fine day yesterday. I visited the zoo,  
\_\_\_\_\_ I was very unhappy and angry about the things I saw. 76. \_\_\_\_\_  
The large animals were in small c\_\_\_\_\_. The lion was walking 77. \_\_\_\_\_  
back and forth. It was completely bored. The tiger f\_\_\_\_\_ 78. \_\_\_\_\_  
asleep all the afternoon. I saw people f\_\_\_\_\_ the fish. They were 79. \_\_\_\_\_

throwing rice and meat into the pond , \_\_\_\_\_ could kill the fish, 80. \_\_\_\_\_  
 but no one tried to s \_\_\_\_\_ them. When I had a drink 81. \_\_\_\_\_  
 at the zoo \_\_\_\_\_ (饭店) , the waiter served me 82. \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_ (粗鲁) . Outside it, the rubbish bins were full and 83. \_\_\_\_\_  
 rubbish was \_\_\_\_\_ (吹) everywhere. It seems that the zoo 84. \_\_\_\_\_  
 doesn't look after the animals \_\_\_\_\_ the visitors very well. 85. \_\_\_\_\_

解析:

76. 考查连词。根据 I visited the zoo 后面是转折参观了动物园心理一点也不高兴，故用 but。  
 77. 考查名词。大的动物都在小的笼子里，这里根据常识知道动物园里的动物都在笼子里，这里是动物用的是复数，所以它们应该呆在不同的笼子里，故用复数 cages。  
 78. 考查动词短语。这里是短语 fall asleep 睡觉；根据第一句可知这是作者过去的时候去的动物园，所以上下文的时态一致，故用过去式 fell。  
 79. 考查动词短语。这里短语 see sb doing 看见某人正在做某事；我看见人们在给它喂鱼，故用 feeding。  
 80. 考查定语从句。他们向池塘里扔一些米饭和肉这有可能把鱼给害死了。这里是非限制性定语从句，先行词是 rice and meat ， which 在从句中作主语，故不能省略，也不能用 that，故用 which。  
 81. 考查动词短语。但是没有人试图阻止他们这样做。这里是短语 stop sb from doing 阻止某人做某事，故用 stop。  
 82. 考查名词。当我们在动物园的饭店要了饮料，这里当然指的是一个餐馆，故用单数 restaurant。  
 83. 考查副词。当我们在动物园的饭店要了饮料想喝，服务员对待我们很粗鲁。这里用副词来修饰动词，故用 rudely。  
 84. 考查动词。在饭店的外面垃圾箱都满了，垃圾被吹的到处都是。这里 rubbish 与 blow 之间是被动关系，故用过去分词 blown。  
 85. 考查连词。似乎是动物园没有把动物照顾好也没有把客人招待好。如果是肯定句就用 and 表示并列；这里 or 用在否定句中表示“和”的意思，故用 or。

答案： 76. but    77. cages    78. fell    79. feeding    80. which  
 81. stop    82. restaurant    83. rudely    84. blown    85. or

第二节 书面表达 (满分 25 分)

你在网络上读到一篇关于“九零后”的英语文章，你打算以“Post-90's Generation”为题，用第一人称给《21 世纪英语报》写一篇文章，内容包括：

“九零后”的缺点	“九零后”的优点	你自己的感受
1. 依赖性强	1. 渴望了解周围的世界	.....
2. 自私	2. 思想独立	
3. 贪图过舒适的生活等	3. 有很多新观念等	

注意：

1. 必须包括表格中的所有内容；
2. 为了使文章通顺完整，可以适当增加内容；
3. 词数：150 左右。

Post-90's Generation

We, post-90's generation, are living in a society full of fierce competition, \_\_\_\_\_

---

解析：考生首先要仔细审题，要点是以提纲形式出现的，做题时包括以下几个方面：（1）层次结构，（2）句子的时态（3）内容要点。尤其是内容要点要把握准确到位，要点需要考生拿捏准确以及正确，这加大了写作难度。再者考生要注意尽可能使句子的表达形式多样化，适当的使用一些高级句式和高级词汇，以提高书面表达的档次和可读性。注意要用第一人称来写。

答案：

One possible version:

#### Post-90's Generation

We, post-90's generation, are living in a society full of fierce competition, and developing our special manners and values has raised people's concern.

It's true that the post-90's generation have some weaknesses. Some of us, for example, rely on our parents too much and tend to live comfortable lives. Some are even selfish and care little for others.

At the same time, the post-90's generation desire to learn more about the world around us, and we are independent in thinking. We always keep up with modern science and technology and have many new ideas.

I think the post-90's generation should carry forward our strong points and overcome the weaknesses, and try to tell the world that we are a hopeful generation.